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AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTES REGISTER STUDENTS;
KOLHOZ WORKERS PROSECUTED

IRKUTSK AGRICULTURE INSTITUTE ENROLLS STUDENTS -- Zabaykal'skiy Rabochiy, No 127, 15 Jul 49

The Irkutsk Agricultural Institute is registering students for the 1949 - 1950 school year. The institute has four departments: agronomy, fruit and vegetable cultivation, agricultural mechanization, and zootechnology. The course of training in the agronomy and fruit and vegetable cultivation departments is 4 years 7 months, and 5 years 6 months in the mechanization department. The institute also has a correspondence division with departments of agronomy and agricultural mechanization. Conditions of admission are similar to those of all USSR higher schools. Address: Irkutsk, Timiryazeva No 53. -- Advertisement

NOVOSIBIRSK AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE -- Sovetskaya Sibir', No 107, 1 Jun 49

The Novosibirsk Agricultural Institute is registering students in the first-year course of the departments of agronomy, zootechnology and mechanization of agriculture, and in the departments of agronomy and zootechnology of the correspondence division. Admission regulations are similar to those of other institutes. Applications will be accepted until 1 August. Entrance examinations will be held from 1 to 25 August in Russian language and literature, physics, chemistry, and in mathematics for those entering the mechanization department. Entrance examinations for the correspondence division will be held throughout the year. All registered students, except those in the correspondence division, are eligible for stipends, and out-of-town students will be given dormitory quarters. Apply: Committee on Admissions, Novosibirsk, Bol'shevistskaya ulitsa, 172. -- Advertisement

NORTH OSEYAN AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE -- Komsomol'skaya Pravda, No 170, 21 Jul 49

The North Osetian Agricultural Institute of the Ministry of Higher Education USSR announces the registration of students for the 1949-1950 school year in beginning and advanced courses in the agronomy and zootechnology divisions. Both regular classes and correspondence courses are held.

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The agronomy division graduates agronomists specializing in fruit and vegetable cultivation. The zootechnical division graduates zootechnologists specializing in milk-cow and sheep breeding. The period of instruction in both divisions is 4½ years. Correspondence courses take 6 years. Courses are conducted in Russian.

USSR citizens, 17 to 35 years old, who have completed a secondary educational institution (10th grade, technical, adults' secondary, or military school) are admitted to the institute.

Those who have completed secondary school with a gold or silver medal, technical school with an "excellent" diploma, or who graduated in the upper 5 percent of their class are admitted to the institute without examination. All other applicants must take an examination in Russian language and literature, physics, and chemistry.

Applicants for regular classes are due 31 July; for correspondence courses 1 October. Living quarters will be provided for those taking entrance examinations.

Out-of-town students accepted by the institute will be provided with quarters in the dormitory.

Scholarships for excellent students have been increased 25 percent. Scholarships are granted to all successful first-year students.

The institute has a highly qualified staff of professors and instructors, an instruction laboratory, museums, scientific research stations, experimental farms, and a library.

Send applications to: Dzauzhikau (Kavkaz), North Ossetian ASSR, Timiryazevskiy pereulok, No 34, North Ossetian Agricultural Institute. -- Advertisement

KOLKHOZ WORKERS PROSECUTED FOR STEALING GRAIN -- Kommunist Tadzhikistana, No 143, 23 Jul 49

The Stalinabad Oblast prosecutor's office has recently prosecuted a number of persons responsible for the loss of grain in harvesting and guilty of stealing standing grain.

Brigade leader Nazar Kholmuratov of the "Partizani Surkh" Kolkhoz, Yavanskiy Rayon, and Mustafa Ashurov, timekeeper at the same kolkhoz, were responsible for losing 36 centners of grain on an area of 8 hectares because of poor organization of harvesting work. The People's Court of Yavanskiy Rayon sentenced Kholmuratov and Ashurov to one year of corrective labor.

S. Valiyev, T. Kasyanov, and K. Saidov were prosecuted for stealing standing grain on the fields of the Kolkhoz imeni Kalinin, Dyushambinskiy Rayon.

Khuseynov, Stalinabad Oblast prosecutor, has instructed all rayon prosecutors to increase control over the enforcement of Party and government decrees connected with harvesting operations and to prosecute all persons violating such decrees.

4,000 KOLKHOZES IN LATVIA -- Sovetskaya Latvija, No 170, 21 Jul 49

More than four-fifths (82 percent) of Latvian farms are incorporated in kolkhozes. There are now about 4,000 kolkhozes in Latvia, containing more than 1,200,000 hectares of land under cultivation. Livestock farms have been established in a majority of Latvian kolkhozes. There are 3,875 horned cattle farms, 1,573 hog farms, 1,612 sheep farms, and 949 poultry farms.

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ALMOST 3,000 KOLKHOZES IN ESTONIA -- Komsomol'skaya Pravda, No 173, 21 Jan 49

There are now almost 3,000 kolkhozes, uniting 71 percent of farms, in the Estonian SSR.

NOVOSIBIRSK ANIMAL HUSBANDRY PLAN OUTLINED -- Sovetskaya Sibir', No 114, 11 Jan 49

The 3-year plan for the development of animal husbandry in Novosibirsk Oblast calls for an increase in large horned cattle of 73 percent on kolkhozes, 31.7 percent on sovkhoses; in sheep, 96.4 percent on kolkhozes, 111.1 percent on sovkhoses; and in pigs, 374 percent on kolkhozes and 117.3 percent on sovkhoses. The number of fowl on kolkhozes is to be increased 23 times.

In 1948, the number of large horned cattle was increased 28.4 percent, cows 22.4 percent, sheep 18.9 percent, and pigs 61 percent. These achievements, however, did not meet the plan for increase of any one type of cattle. The plan for large horned cattle was completed only 99.5 percent, including 82.7 percent for cows; for sheep, 86.7 percent; for pigs, 93.8 percent; and for poultry, 57.4 percent. No substantial improvement was made during the first 5 months of 1949, and in some respects, fulfillment of plans was lower than in 1948.

The Barabinsk Steppe is to play a particularly important role in the 3-year plan. The region is still far from attaining the prewar level of animal husbandry development, particularly in the number of cows. A tremendous amount of work must be done to achieve the prewar level of butter production in the steppe, although there has been considerable progress in increasing the milk and meat yield. In 1944, the government posed the problem of irrigating, in 10 years' time, 500,000 - 600,000 hectares in the steppe, repairing main-line canals over an area of 20,000 hectares, and carrying out technical cultivating (kul'turno-tekhnicheskii) work on 5,000 hectares. Up to 1949, the only achievements have been repair of main-line canals over an area of 28,650 hectares, construction of the "Korapuz" Canal, and development of a system for irrigating the steppe. By the end of 1951, kolkhozes on the Barabinsk Steppe should have 340,500 head of large horned cattle, including 125,300 cows, each cow yielding 2,000 - 2,400 liters of milk. The Barabinsk area must become the center of a highly productive dairy industry, specializing in butter making. The lag in animal husbandry development must be eliminated.

By the end of 1951, the milk yield per cow for the oblast must be increased to 2,000 - 2,300 liters, whereas in 1948, the norm was only 1,353 liters. The yield during 5 months of this year has been below the 1948 level.

Kulunda, the leading grain area of the oblast, must also be transformed into a large-scale animal husbandry base, particularly in the raising of sheep with fine-wool. The 3-year plan provides for the increase in fine-wooled and semicoarse-wooled sheep to 535,000 head for the oblast, including 220,000 for Kulunda.

In 1949, the number of fowl in the oblast must be increased to 600,000, or a fivefold increase over 1948. The majority of the oblast's kolkhozes do not have poultry farms. Each kolkhoz must organize one in 1949.

Sovkhoses must increase the milk yield per cow to 2,500 - 3,000 liters by 1951 and obtain 3½ kilograms of wool per sheep.

The cattle-breeding program carried out over the past 15 years has resulted in an increase in the milk yield, but at the same time has decreased the fat content of the milk. The milk of local Siberian cattle was once 4.4 percent fat, whereas in 1948 it was only 3.74 percent. The Oblast Committee VKP(b) has given to the Siberian Scientific Research Institute of Animal Husbandry, the Academy of Sciences Affiliate, the Agricultural Institute, and the Oblast Veterinary Experimental Station the task

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of developing a breed of Barabinsk cattle yielding milk with a high fat content and increasing the fat content of the milk of all other types of cattle, of breeding a Kulunda fine-wooled sheep, and of completing the work toward developing a northern pig, as well as to conduct research on all other phases of animal husbandry.

ABOVE-PLAN PROCUREMENT PROMISED -- Sovetskaya Sibir', No 128, 1 Jul 49

In a letter to Stalin, procurement officials in Novosibirsk Oblast have pledged to procure 150,000 pud of meat above the 1949 plan, to give the state 1 1/2 million pud of milk above plan, and to procure 6,000 hides above plan.

NEW CATTLE-BREEDING FARMS BUILT IN TADZHIKISTAN -- Kommunist Tadzhikistana, No 143, 23 Jul 49

In striving toward a successful fulfillment of the Three-Year Plan for the development of productive animal husbandry, kolkhozes of Kurgan-Tyubinskiy Rayon are establishing new cattle-breeding farms. Cattle sheds have been built and thousands of sheep, goats, cows and horses have been acquired.

The rayon branch of the Agricultural Bank is giving the kolkhozes financial assistance. During the current year, kolkhozes of Kurgan-Tyubinskiy Rayon have received short-term credits from the bank for the purchase of cattle in the amount of 122,000 rubles. The total amount of credits will soon reach 200,000 rubles.

NEW DAIRY PRODUCTS PLANT COMPLETED -- Sovetskaya Sibir', No 130, 3 Jul 49

A new mechanized plant for making butter and processing powdered milk has been put into operation in Kargat, Novosibirsk Oblast. The plant is capable of producing 2 tons of butter and one ton of powdered milk per day. The plant's electric power plant supplies its power needs and also provides power for the lighting system of the village of Kargat.

"KALIBR" PLANT SENDS HARVESTERS TO MOSCOW MTS'S -- Moskovskiy Bol'shevik, No 170, 21 Jul 49

The Moscow "Kalibr" Plant has shipped a group of two-team harvesters to Moscow Oblast MTSs. These machines were made by the plant in addition to its basic production program. More than 60 enterprises in Shcherbakovskiy Rayon are making parts for these harvesters, including the "Vodopribor" and woodworking plants, the mechanized foundry, and others. The "Kalibr" recently assembled and shipped about 300 harvesters. Shcherbakovskiy Rayon enterprises plan to produce 1,500 harvesters in 1949.

BARABINSK IRRIGATION PROJECTS PROGRESS -- Sovetskaya Sibir', No 128, 1 Jul 49

The Itkul'-Chulym Canal on the Barabinsk Steppe, construction of which was started at the beginning of June, has been put into operation. The canal is 8 meters wide and up to 4 meters in depth and irrigates four kolkhozes and the meadows and pastures in the vicinity of Chulym. The construction of the canal will enable kolkhoz workers to make basic repairs on the road to Uzhanikha, which is of particular importance to Chulymskiy Rayon. Surveys are now being made in the rayon to irrigate land served by the Uzhanikhinskaya MTS. Construction of three new canals has been planned here. The rayon is making preparations to introduce a system of high-speed construction and all resources are being mobilized for the job.

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The extremely high water level in the Ugurmanb River, which has hampered the work of repairing the Yuzhilinskiy Canal, under these conditions, more than 100 kolkhoz workers have been engaged to work on the canal.

WATER DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE ACCEPTING GRADUATES -- Pravda Ukrainy, 15 September 1949

The Kiev Water Development Institute (Ministry of Higher Education) is accepting graduate students in the following specialties: hydrology, hydrogeology, and engineering geology, and utilization of water power and hydraulic construction.

Applications are accepted until 1 September 1949. Examinations will be held from 1 - 15 September.

Applications must include a diploma from a higher educational institution, autobiography, document on status of military duty, character reference from last place of work, and scientific works or reports on the specialty chosen for study.

Address: Kiev, Reyterskaya, 37. -- Advertisement

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